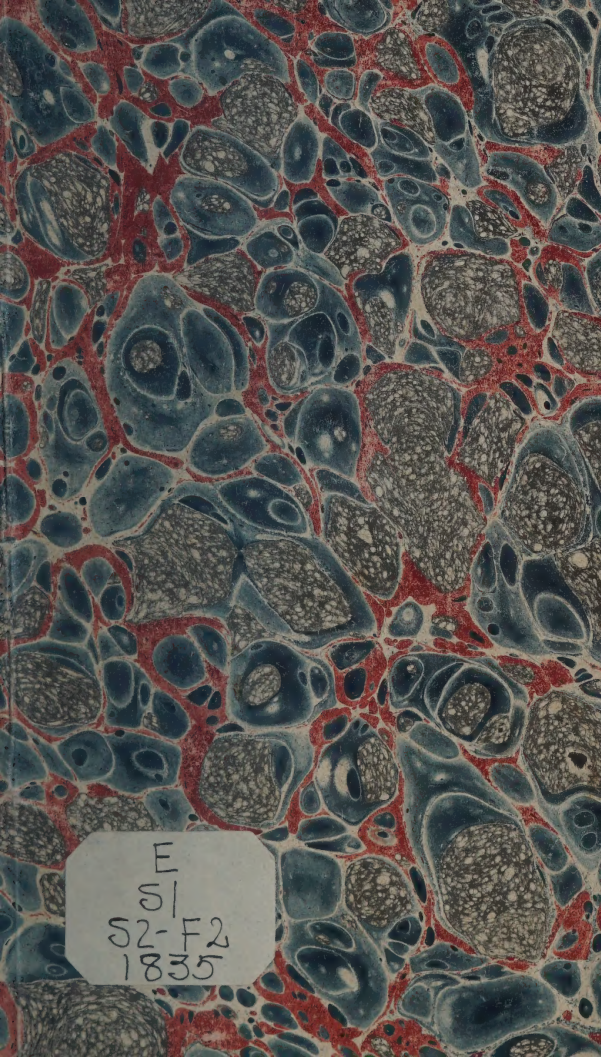




E
51
52-F2
1835

Miss Fairfield.

Female School.

Vine Street

Salem

OUTLINES

OF

GEOGRAPHY.

SELECTED FROM VARIOUS AUTHORS.

PRINTED FOR THE USE
OF THE FEMALE SCHOOL,
Vine Street---Salem.

W. & S. B. IVES, PRINTERS,
1835.

E
S1
S2-F2
1835

CARD
CATALOGUES

GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPE.



EUROPE.

1. EUROPE is the smallest of the four Quarters of the World; but by far the most powerful: and it governs a great part of the others.

2. *Situation.* Europe lies chiefly within the North Temperate Zone, and is distinguished for its excellent climate, useful productions, military power, civilization, science, and literature.

3. *POLITICAL DIVISIONS.* Europe contains 3 Empires, viz. *Russia, Austria and Turkey*—14 Kingdoms, viz. *Great-Britain, France, Prussia, Spain, Naples, the Netherlands, Bavaria, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Wurtemberg, Sardinia, Hanover and Saxony*—and 42 other states, mostly small.

4. The most powerful states are *Great-Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia.*

5. *RELIGION.* The prevailing religion is *Christianity*, except in *Turkey*, where it is *Mahomedanism*. In the North, it is chiefly *Protestant*, and in the South, chiefly *Roman Catholic*.

The religion of the Russians, Greeks, and of the Turkish Christians, is that of the *Greek Church*.

Jews are found in all parts of Europe, but especially in *Poland*.

6. *MOUNTAINS.* The principal are the *Alps*, the *Pyrenees*, the *Dofrefield*, the *Carpathian*, and the *Uralian Mountains*.

The Volcanoes are *Etna*, *Vesuvius*, *Stromboli* and *Hecla*.

7. ISLANDS. *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Corsica*, *Candia*, and *Iceland*, are the most considerable.

8. CAPES. The *North Cape* in Lapland—*C. Finisterre* in the N. W. of Spain—*C. Ortegal*, N. E. of *Finisterre*—*C. St. Vincent* in the S. W. of Portugal—*C. Matapan* in the S. of Greece—*C. Clear* in the S. of Ireland, and the *Naze* in the S. of Norway.

9. SEAS, BAYS, &c. The *Mediterranean*, the *Sea of Marmora*, the *Sea of Azof*, the *Black Sea*, the *Archipelago*, the *North Sea*, or *German Ocean*; the *Baltic*; the *White Sea*; the *Gulfs of Venice*, *Finland*, and *Bothnia*; and the *Bay of Biscay*.

10. LAKES. The principal are those of *Ladoga*, *Onega*, and *Peipus*, in Russia; *Wenner*, *Wetter*, and *Mællar*, in Sweden; *Geneva* and *Constance* on the borders of Switzerland.

11. RIVERS. The largest are the *Dwina*, the *Wolga*, the *Don*, and the *Dnieper* in Russia; the *Danube*, flowing through Turkey and the Austrian Dominions; and the *Rhine*, rising in Switzerland, flowing through part of Germany and Holland, and falling into the German Ocean.

LAPLAND.

1. LAPLAND is divided into

1. *North Lapland*, belonging to Norway.
2. *South Lapland*, “ “ Sweden.
3. *East Lapland*, “ “ Russia.

2. It is situated in the *Frigid Zone*, is thinly peopled, and has no large towns.

3. The country is rough, mountainous, and barren; producing chiefly fir and spruce trees.

4. The *people* are rude and ignorant; their chief wealth consists in large herds of the Rein-deer, which supply them with food and clothing, and by means of which, they make rapid journies in winter, drawn in sledges.

NORWAY

1. NORWAY extends from the Naze to the North Cape.

2. This country is very thinly inhabited, and with the exception of Switzerland, is the most mountainous country in Europe.

3. The sea-coast is much indented by inlets.

4. MOUNTAINS. The most remarkable are the *Dofrefield*, which divide Norway from Sweden, and which are said to be the highest in Europe, except the Alps.

5. SOIL. Mostly barren, except in the South, where there is some good pasturage.

6. CLIMATE. The winters are long and excessively cold; the summers short and hot.

7. RIVERS. There are many, but they are all small, and very rapid; the largest is the *Glomme*.

8. THE CHIEF TOWNS are *Christiana*, the capital, in the South; *Bergen* and *Drontheim* on the western coast.

9. The *Loffoden Islands* lie on the N. W. coast of Norway; and to the S. of these is the celebrated whirlpool called the *Maelstrom*.

The *people* are frugal, robust, and healthy.

10. POLITICAL HISTORY. Norway was formerly an independent kingdom, but was annexed to *Denmark* in 1397; and at the Peace in 1814, it was, together with Norwegian Lapland, given to *Sweden* in recompence for the aid afforded by the Crown Prince to the Allies, in the grand contest with France.

SWEDEN.

1. SWEDEN consists of three parts, viz :

Norrland, in the north ; *Sweden proper* in the middle ; and *Gothland* in the south.

2. The COUNTRY is generally level, barren, and chiefly covered with forests. It is very thinly peopled.

3. LAKES. These are very numerous ; the largest are *Wenner* in the S. W. ; *Wetter* E. of *Wenner* ; and *Mællar* N. E. of *Wetter*.

The RIVERS are very numerous, but mostly small.

4. CITIES. *Stockholm*, the capital, on Lake *Mællar* ; *Gottenburg*, on the *Cattegat* ; *Carlscrona* (in the south,) on the Baltic, the station of the Swedish Navy ; and *Upsal*, north of *Stockholm*, famous for its University.

5. The ISLANDS of *Gothland* (D.) and *Oeland* (E.) belong to Sweden.

FINLAND.

1. This large tract of country, lying east of the *Gulf of Bothnia*, and north of the *Gulf of Finland*, formerly belonged to Sweden ; but, together with the island of *Oland* at the entrance of the *Gulf of Bothnia*, was ceded to Russia in 1808.

RUSSIA.

1. This vast empire includes the greatest part of the North of Europe, and the whole of the north of Asia, extending from 18 degrees of east longitude, eastward, to 170 degrees of west longitude, and from 44 degrees of north latitude, to the Arctic Ocean.

2. POPULATION. European Russia contains 37 millions of inhabitants.

3. The COUNTRY is in general level, and is chiefly covered with forests.

4. The *Uralian Mountains* in the N. E. are about 1400 miles in extent, and divide Europe from Asiatic Russia.

5. RIVERS. The principal are the *Wolga*, forming part of the eastern boundary; the *Don*, S. W. of the *Wolga*; the *Dnieper*, W. of the *Don*; the *Dniester*, W. of the *Dnieper*; the *Onega*, in the north, flowing into the White Sea; the *Northern Dwina*, E. of the *Onega*, falling also into the White Sea; and the *Petchora*, falling into the Arctic Ocean.

6. LAKES. The largest are (1) *Ladoga*, (2) *Onega*, (3) *Peipus*, and (4) *Ilmen*.

7. CITIES. *St. Petersburg*, the capital, on the river *Neva*; *Moscow*, the ancient capital; *Riga*, on the river *Dwina*; *Odessa*, on the Black Sea; *Archangel*, on the White Sea; *Cronstadt*, on the island of *Retusari*, in the Gulf of Finland; *Novogorod N.*; of Lake *Ilmen*; *Cherson*, on the Black Sea, to the N. E. of *Odessa*.

8. ISLANDS. *Osel*, at the entrance of the Gulf of *Riga*; *Dago*, N. of *Osel*; *Aland*, at the entrance of the Gulf of *Bothnia*; *Retusari*, in the Gulf of Finland; *Vaigatch* or *Waigatz*, in the Arctic Ocean, S. of *Nova Zembla*.

9. RELIGION. The established religion of Russia is that of the *Greek Church*, with a free toleration of all sects.

10. The *Russian Government* is a monarchy with unlimited power, and the people are in a state of vassalage.

11. At the beginning of the last century, Russia was in a state of barbarism. The foundation of its greatness was laid by Peter the Great; and it has

risen to its present political importance under Catharine 2d, and Alexander.

POLAND.

1. POLAND was formerly one of the largest kingdoms of Europe, but in 1795 it was divided between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

2. In 1806, when Buonaparte had overthrown the power of Prussia, he formed the central part of Poland into an independent state, under the title of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. In 1815, this was erected into a kingdom by Alexander, and it is now dependent on Russia, and governed by a viceroy, who is appointed by the Emperor.

3. CITIES. *Warsaw* the capital; *Cracow*, which was formerly the capital, is now a free city, and together with a small district, forms the *Republic of Cracow*.

4. POLAND is in general a very level country and in many parts marshy.

5. The only large river is the *Vistula*, which is navigable as far as *Cracow*. The population of Poland is about 3,000,000.

6. The *Poles* are a very illiterate nation, and the peasantry, as in Russia, are in a state of servitude.

7. The *Jews* are more numerous in Poland than in any other country in Europe.

DENMARK.

1. DENMARK is a small kingdom consisting of

1. The *Peninsula of Jutland*.

2. The *Duchy of Holstein*.

3. Several Islands in the Baltic, the largest of which are *Zealand* and *Funen*.

4. The islands of *Faroe* and *Iceland*.

2. CITIES. *Copenhagen*, the Capital, in the island of Zealand.

Elsineur, on the Sound.

Altona, on the Elbe, N.W. of Hamburg.

3. Denmark is very level: it has no large rivers, but there are many small streams and lakes.

4. Much of the *soil* is fertile, and in the south especially, the pasturage is rich and extensive.

5. The *canal of Kiel* connects the Baltic with the North Sea by means of the River Eider.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland comprises the two large islands of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, together with many smaller islands, all of which are advantageously situated in the Atlantic Ocean, to the west of the Continent of Europe.

2. This Kingdom ranks as the 4th in population, and as the 7th in extent of territory, among the European States.

3. It surpasses all other empires on the Globe, in respect of commerce, naval strength, and in the extent of its foreign possessions.

4. Some of the *foreign possessions* of Great Britain are the fortress of *Gibraltar* in the South of Spain; the island of *Heligoland* in the German Ocean; the island of *Malta* in the Mediterranean Sea; the islands of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*; *Alderney* and *Sark*, in the British Channel, southwest of Cape La Hogue.

The provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*; *Nova Scotia* and *New-Brunswick*; the region of *New-Britain*, and the islands of *Newfoundland*, *Cape Breton*, and *St. John's*, in North America.

The rich and populous country of *Hindostan*, and

many other possessions in Asia; and the colony of the *Cape of Good Hope*, in Africa.

5. *Division.* The island of Great Britain is divided into *England, Wales* and *Scotland*.

6. England is separated from Scotland, by the *River Tweed*, the *Cheviot Hills*, and the *Solway Frith*.

7. England is divided into 40 counties or shires.

8. The highest *mountains* in England are toward the western side, but there are few that are more than 3,000 feet in height.

9. The principal *rivers* are the *Thames* in the S. E.; the *Trent* and the *Ouse*, which unite and form the estuary, called the *Humber*; the *Mersey* in the N. W.; and the *Severn* in the S. W.

10. The capital is *London*, on the *Thames*. It is the most populous city in Europe, and surpasses in its commerce and wealth, all others on the globe.

The most noted *commercial ports* are *Liverpool* on the *Mersey*; *Bristol*, on the *Severn*; *Hull*, on the *Humber*.

The principal *naval stations* are *Portsmouth*, on the English Channel; *Plymouth*, W. of Portsmouth; and *Chatham*, at the entrance of the *Thames*.

Some of the principal *manufacturing towns* are *Manchester*, E. of *Liverpool*; *Sheffield*, E. of *Manchester*; *Birmingham*, S. of *Sheffield*.

The most celebrated *Universities* are in *Cambridge*, N. of *London*; and *Oxford*, N. W. of *London*.

11. The principal *islands* on the coast of England are the *Isle of Wight*, in the British Channel; the *Isle of Man*, in the Irish Sea; the *Scilly Isles*, W. of the Land's End.

12. The *climate* of England is variable, but in general healthful; and the extremes of heat and cold are much less than in other countries of the same latitude.

13. The chief *Agricultural productions* are, Grain, Wool, Cattle and Horses.

14. The *minerals* are, Coal, Copper, Tin, Iron, Lead, &c.

15. The chief *manufactures* are, Woollens, Cotton goods, Silks, Hardware, Earthenware and Glass.

16. The *government* of England is of a mixed nature, viz: *Monarchical*, *Aristocratical*, and *Democratical*. The monarchy is represented by the king; the aristocracy by the Lords, and the Democracy by the House of Commons.

17. The *Peers*, who compose the House of Lords, are of the following ranks, viz. Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts and Barons.

18. The members of the *House of Commons* are chosen by the people.

19. The *religion* established by law, is that of the Protestant Episcopal Church; but Dissenters of all classes are very numerous.

WALES.

1. WALES is situated to the west of England. It is divided into *North*, and *South Wales*, and subdivided into 12 Counties.

2. It is a *mountainous* country; not so fertile as England, but abounding in mineral productions, especially in iron.

3. The *chief towns* are *Merthyr-Tydvil* and *Swansea* both in the south.

4. The *Isle of Anglesea* lies in the Irish Sea, N. W. of Wales.

SCOTLAND.

1. SCOTLAND is situated to the N. of England,

It is more mountainous, but not so fertile nor so populous as England, and its climate is colder.

2. It is divided into the *Lowlands* and the *Highlands*, and is subdivided into 33 Counties.

3. The *Lowlands* lie to the S. and E. of the Grampian Hills; and are equal to England in fertility and cultivation.

4. The *Highlands* form the northern division; they are less populous and fertile than the Lowlands, and consist chiefly of barren mountains.

5. The *chief cities* are *Edinburgh*, the capital, on the Frith of Forth; *Glasgow*, on the Clyde, W. of Edinburgh; *Greenock*, W. of Glasgow, and *Inverness*, the capital of the Highlands.

6. The principal *rivers* are the *Forth*, in the S. E.; the *Tay* N. of the Forth; the *Tweed*, S. of the Forth, and the *Dee* W. of the Tay.

7. CANALS. The *Forth* and *Clyde* in the south; and the *Caledonian Canal* running from Inverness in a S. W. direction.

8. LAKES. These are very numerous. The most celebrated are, *Loch Lomond*, W. of the Forth, and *Loch Katrine*, N. of Loch Lomond.

9. The *principal islands* are the *Hebrides*, on the N. W. coast; the *Orkney Isles*, on the N.; and the *Shetland Isles*, N. E. of the Orkneys.

10. The *principal mountains* are the *Grampians*; the highest summit is *Ben Nevis*, which is 4358 feet in height.

11. The *established religion* is the Presbyterian.

12. The crowns of England and Scotland were united under James 1st, A. D. 1603.

IRELAND.

1. IRELAND is a large, fertile, and populous island

situated in the Atlantic Ocean to the west of England and forming part of the kingdom of Great Britain.

2. It is mostly *level*, having few mountains, and those chiefly in the north.

3. Ireland is divided into four provinces, *Ulster*, in the north; *Leinster*, in the east; *Munster*, in the south; and *Connaught* in the west. It is also subdivided into 32 Counties.

4. CITIES. *Dublin* the capital, on the River Liffey; *Cork*, in the S.; *Limerick*, in the W. on the Shannon; *Belfast*, in the N. E.

5. LAKES. The *Lake of Killarney* in the S. W.; *Lake Earn* in the S. of Ulster; and *Lake Neagh*, N. E. of Lake Earn.

6. The climate is foggy and damp, but healthy and temperate.

7. The chief *manufacture* is linen, and the *exports* are *butter* and *provisions*.

8. RELIGION. The religion of Ireland is nominally the same as that of England; but more than three fourths of the people belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

9. Ireland was conquered by Henry 2d, of England, A. D. 1172, and was *united with Great Britain* in 1801.

HOLLAND.

1. Before the French Revolution, this country formed the Republic of the 7 United Provinces.

2. It is now divided into 10 Provinces.

3. Holland is the most level country in Europe; it is supposed to have once formed the bed of the ocean, from which it is protected by dikes or mounds of earth.

4. The *soil* is in some parts sandy and barren, but

it is chiefly fertile, and noted for its rich pastures.

5. The *climate* is temperate, but at times damp and foggy.

6. Holland is noted for its excellent butter and cheese.

7. **RIVERS.** The *Rhine*, rises in Switzerland, and falls into the German Ocean north of the Hague. The *Meuse* or *Maes*, rise in France and falls into the German Ocean north of the island of Voorne. The *Scheldt* rises also in France, and falls into the North Sea at the island of Walcheren.

8. The *Canals* are very numerous, and serve for the purpose of travelling.

9. **CITIES.** *Amsterdam*, S. W. of the Zuyder Zee. *Rotterdam*, S. of Amsterdam. *Leyden*, and the *Hague*, S. W. of Amsterdam near the coast.

10. The Dutch are noted for their industry, gravity, and cleanliness.

11. The *Religion* is chiefly the Reformed, or Calvinistic.

BELGIUM, OR THE NETHERLANDS.

1. The kingdom of the Netherlands, as constituted in 1814, consisted of 7 Dutch, and 3 Belgic Provinces; but in 1830, the latter declared themselves independent, and now form a separate kingdom.

2. The principal *cities* are, *Brussels*, the capital, *Antwerp*, a strongly fortified city, on the *Scheldt*, and *Ghent*, S. W. of Antwerp.

3. The *soil* is exceedingly fertile, and the *country*, the most populous in Europe.

4. The inhabitants are chiefly Roman Catholics.

5. The *government* of the Netherlands is similar to that of Great Britain.

GERMANY.

1. GERMANY is situated in the central part of Europe. It is *bounded* on the *north* by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic; on the *east* by Poland and Hungary; on the *south* by Switzerland, Italy, and the Gulf of Venice; and on the *west* by France and the Netherlands.

2. POLITICAL HISTORY. Before the French Revolution, it was an empire, divided into 9 circles, which were again subdivided among upward of 300 sovereign Princes, each independent in his own State, but subject to the Emperor, who was *chosen* by 9 electors. It is now no longer an empire.

MODERN GERMANY.

1. *Modern Germany* comprises about one third of the *empire of Austria*. *Holstein* and *Lauenburg* belonging to Denmark; and *Luxemburg*, which is now claimed by Belgium.

The principal German States are, *Prussia*, *Hanover*, *Mecklenburg* and *Oldenburg*, in the north.

Saxony, *Hesse-Cassel*, *Hesse-Darmstadt*, *Nassau* and *Saxe Weimar*, in the middle.

Austria, *Bavaria*, *Wurtemberg*, and *Baden*, in the south; and several smaller States.

Also, four *free cities*, sometimes called the Hanse Towns, viz. *Hamburg*, on the Elbe; *Frankfort*, on the Main; *Bremen*, on the Weser; and *Lubec*, N. E. of Hamburg.

2. The principal *Mountains* are the *Alps*, in the south; and the *Sudetic Mountains* in the middle.

3. The principal *Lake* is that of *Constance*, N. E. of Switzerland.

4. RIVERS. The *Danube* rises in the Grand

Duchy of Baden, and falls into the Black Sea, below Ismael. The *Rhine* rises in Switzerland, and falls into the North Sea. The *Oder* rises in Moravia, and falls into the Baltic below Stettin. The *Elbe* rises in the Reisingeberge Mountains, and falls into the North Sea about 70 miles from Hamburg. The *Weser* rises in Lower Saxony, and falls into the North Sea, S. W. of the Elbe. The *Mayne* rises on the borders of Bavaria and falls into the Rhine at Mentz.

8. The *Protestant Religion* prevails in the north of Germany, and the *Catholic*, in the south.

9. The Germans are distinguished for *literature* and *science*.

10. There are 22 *Universities*; some of which have a high reputation.

11. The *climate* is cold in the north, but mild and beautiful in the south.

PRUSSIA.

1. PRUSSIA is a powerful kingdom occupying great part of the north of Germany, and the north of Poland. A small part of it lies in the west of Germany, S. W. of the kingdom of Hanover.

2. It is *divided* into 10 Provinces, viz.

East Prussia, }
West Prussia, } or Prussia proper ;

Posen—part of Poland; the other 7 province are contained within the late German Empire.

3. CITIES. *Berlin* the capital, on the river Spree. *Dantzic*, on the Vistula. *Konigsberg*, N.E. of Dantzic. *Cologne*, on the Rhine. *Aix-la-Chapelle*, W. of Cologne. *Memel*, N. of *Konigsberg*.

4. MOUNTAINS. The *Riesengebirge*, (a part of the Sudetic chain.)

5. **RIVERS.** The *Niemen* falls into the Baltic Sea, S. of Memel. The *Vistula* rises in the Carpathian Mountains, and falls into the Baltic Sea at Dantzic. The *Oder*, the *Elbe*, and the *Rhine*.

6. **RELIGION.** Nearly two thirds of the inhabitants are Protestants, and one third Catholics; but all religions are tolerated.

7. The *soil* is well cultivated, but not fertile.

8. *Education* is carried to a great extent, and the government is distinguished for patronizing learning.

9. The most remarkable mineral production is *Amber*, which is found in large quantities on the shores of the Baltic.

10. **POLITICAL HISTORY.** Prussia was first erected into a kingdom in 1701. It acquired great power during the reign of Frederic the Great, which it has since retained, and greatly increased.

HANOVER.

1. This is a small kingdom in the N. W. of Germany. The chief cities are *Hanover*, the capital; and *Gottingen*, famous for its university.

2. **RIVERS.** The *Elbe* and the *Weser*.

3. **MOUNTAINS.** The *Hartz*, N. E. of Gottingen.

4. **GOVERNMENT.** Hanover is subject to Great Britain, and is governed by a Vice-roy, who is appointed by the king.

SAXONY.

SAXONY is situated in the central part of Germany, and is the smallest kingdom in Europe. Capital, *Dresden*.

FREE CITIES.

1. These are *Hamburg* on the *Elbe*; *Lubec*, N.E. of *Hamburg*; *Bremen*, on the *Weser*; and *Frankfort*, on the *Mayne*.

WURTEMBERG

Is a small kingdom in the S. W. of Germany. Capital, *Stutgard*.

BAVARIA

Is a kingdom of considerable importance, situated toward the S.W. of Germany. Capital, *Munich*.

AUSTRIA.

1. The Austrian territories comprise the *Archduchy of Austria*, *Stiria*, *Tyrol*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, *Bohemia*, and *Moravia*, in Germany. *Lombardy*, in the N. E. of Italy. *Galicia*, part of Poland. The kingdom of *Hungary*. *Transylvania*, *Dalmatia*, *Sclavonia* and *Croatia*, on the borders of Turkey.

2. The principal cities of Austria are *Vienna*, the Capital; *Buda*, in Hungary; *Hermanstadt*, in Transylvania; *Lemberg*, in Galizia.

3. *Austrian Italy*, consists of the N. E. part of Italy, and was formerly called *Lombardy*. It is very fertile and highly cultivated.

4. The chief cities are *Milan*, the capital; *Venice*, in the Gulf of Venice, and *Verona*, N. W. of Venice.

5. The rivers are the *Danube*, the *Drave*, (the middle branch of the Danube;) the *Save*, (the south branch) and the *Elbe*.

6. The Mountains are the *Alps*, in the S. and the *Carpathian* mountains, between Poland and Hungary.

7. *Lake Cirknitz* in Carniola is remarkable for becoming dry for about four months in every year.

8. **POLITICAL HISTORY.** Austria (proper) was for several centuries governed by Archdukes, who were also elected Emperors of Germany; but in 1804, Francis 1st took the title of *hereditary* Emperor of Austria; and in 1806, resigned his title of Emperor of Germany, and the German empire was dissolved.

9. The *Government* is an hereditary monarchy, nearly absolute.

10. The *Religion* is chiefly the *Roman Catholic*; but all others are tolerated.

SWITZERLAND.

1. This country is divided into 22 cantons, which together, form a *Republic*. Each Canton has its own Constitution, but the general government is vested in a Diet, which meets by rotation at Lucerne, Zurich, and Berne.

2. **RELIGION.** Nine of the Cantons are *Catholic*, 6 are *Protestant*, and 6 are *partly Protestant*, and *partly Catholic*.

3. **MOUNTAINS.** The *Alps*; the principal of which are *Mont Blanc*, *Mont St. Bernard*, and *Mont St. Gothard*.

4. The *Glaciers*, which are peculiar to this part of Europe, are fields or lakes of ice and snow, extending in some instances 15 or 20 miles.

5. **RIVERS.** The *Rhine* and the *Rhone*, two of the largest rivers in Europe, rise in Switzerland.

6. **LAKES.** The *Lake of Geneva*, in the S. W.; *Neufchatel*, N. of Geneva; *Lucerne*, E. of Neufchatel; *Zurich*, N. E. of Lucerne.

7. **CITIES.** *Geneva*, in the S. W.; *Berne*, N. E. of Geneva; *Basle*, on the Rhine.

8. **SOIL.** Not generally fertile, but well cultivated.

9. The *climate* is healthy, but severe in the elevated parts.

10. The *inhabitants* are industrious and temperate; of simple manners, and ardently attached to liberty, and to their country.

FRANCE.

1. Before the Revolution in 1789, France was divided into 32 Provinces.

2. It is now divided into 86 *Departments*, chiefly named from the rivers which flow through them.

3. **POLITICAL HISTORY.** 1. The name of the country is derived from the *Franks*, a German nation, who invaded the country in the 5th Century.

2. The *Revolution* began in 1789; and in 1793, Louis 16th, the French King, was beheaded.

3. In 1804, Napoleon Buonaparte was crowned Emperor, and in 1815, he was defeated at Waterloo, and Louis 18th was placed on the throne.

4. In 1830, a new Revolution took place, by which Charles 10th and his family were excluded from the throne, Louis Phillippe, declared King of the French, and a more liberal government established.

4. **CITIES.** *Paris*, the capital; *Lyons*, on the Rhone; *Marseilles*, on the Mediterranean; *Toulon*, E. of Marseilles; *Bordeaux*, on the Garonne, and *Havre*, on the Seine.

5. **RIVERS.** The *Seine*, in the N. W.; the *Loire*, in the W.; the *Rhone*, in the S.; and the *Garonne*, S. of the Loire.

6. The *Canals* are upwards of 82 in number, the

principal are those of *Languedoc* in the south, and those which unite the *Loire* with the *Seine* and the *Rhone*.

7. A great portion of the *soil* of France is very fertile, and the *climate* one of the purest in the world.

8. The chief *productions* are *maize*, *grain*, *potatoes*, &c.

9. The *mineral* productions are chiefly *iron*, *copper*, *tin*, *lead*, and *coal*.

10. *Education* is much cultivated among the higher classes, but greatly neglected among the lower.

11. The *exports* are chiefly *wine*, *brandy*, *silks*, *cottons*, and *woollen goods*.

12. The *government* is a *limited monarchy*, similar to that of Great Britain.

13. The *Religion* of France is chiefly the *Roman Catholic*, but all professions are on an *equal footing*.

SPAIN.

1. SPAIN is separated from the rest of the European continent, by the Pyrenean Mountains.

2. It is *divided into 14 provinces*, viz. *Galicia*, *Asturias*, *Leon*, and *Biscay* in the N. W.;

Navarre, *Arragon*, and *Catalonia*, in the N. E.;

Valencia, *Murcia*, and *Granada*, in the S. E.;

Old Castile and *New Castile*, in the middle, and *Andalusia* and *Estramadura*, in the S. W.

3. Spain is one of the most mountainous countries in Europe. The principal *mountains* are the *Pyrenees*, which divide it from France; the *Cantabrian Chain*, S. of the Bay of Biscay, *Montserrat*, in the N. E., and the *Rock of Gibraltar* in the S. formerly called Mount Calpe.

4. The principal *rivers* of Spain are the *Tagus*, in the middle; the *Douro*, N. of the Tagus; the

Ebro, in the N. E. ; the *Guadiana*, in the S. W., and the *Guadalquivir*, S. E. of the *Guadiana*.

5. The cities are *Madrid*, the capital ; *Barcelona*, in the N. E. ; *Cadiz*, in the S. ; *Seville*, N. E. of *Cadiz* ; and *Carthagera*, in the S. E. on the Mediterranean ; *Gibraltar*, a strong fortress in the S. of Spain, belongs to Great Britain.

6. The islands of *Majorca*, *Minorca*, and *Ivica*, in the Mediterranean, belong to Spain.

7. Spain possesses many advantages, both as to situation and soil, but a long series of bad policy has rendered this country far inferior to many others in wealth and population.

8. Spain has a great variety of mineral and vegetable productions, and is also famous for its wool, silk, wine, oil, and fruits.

9. The religion of Spain is rigid *Popery*.

10. The Spaniards are reserved, and stately in their manners, and the greater part of the common people are in a state of comparative ignorance.

11. The favorite amusement of the Spaniards is Bull fighting.

12. POLITICAL HISTORY. 1. During the middle ages, Spain was in the possession of the Moors, who were completely expelled early in the 17th century.

2. Two hundred years since, Spain was esteemed the most formidable power in Europe, but it is now comparatively weak ; and it has long been noted for despotism in government, and bigotry in religion.

PORTUGAL.

1. PORTUGAL is the most westerly of all the European States. It is a small kingdom, lying to the W. of Spain.

2. The principal *cities* are *Lisbon*, the capital; and *Oporto*, on the river *Douro*, N. of Lisbon.

3. The *rivers* are the *Tagus*, the *Douro*, and the *Guadiana*.

4. The *surface* is much diversified; the *soil* is mostly good, but badly cultivated, and the *climate* healthy and pleasant.

5. The *productions* are chiefly olives, oranges, and wine.

6. The *religion* of Portugal, is *rigid Popery*.

7. Manufactures, the arts, and education are in a very backward state.

ITALY.

1. ITALY is a long peninsula, in the S. of Europe, and is separated from Switzerland and Germany by the Alps.

2. The following are the *divisions* of Italy.

1. The *Sardinian territories*, consisting of *Piedmont*, *Genoa*, *Savoy* and the *Island of Sardinia*.

2. The *Duchy of Parma*.

3. The *Duchy of Modena*.

4. The *Duchy of Lucca*.

5. The *Grand Duchy of Tuscany*.

6. The *States of the Church*.

8. The *Republic of San Marino*.

7. The *Kingdom of the Two Sicilies*, consisting of the *territories of Naples* and the *Island of Sicily*.

9. The *Austrian territories*.

3. The *rivers* are the *Adige*, in Austrian Italy; the *Po*, S. of the *Adige*; the *Arno*, in Tuscany; and the *Tiber*, in the States of the Church.

4. The *Lakes* are those of *Maggiore*, in the W.; *Como*, in the middle; *Garda*, in the E.

5. The principal *mountains* are the *Alps*, on the northern border; and the *Apennines*, which run nearly the whole length of Italy.

Mount Etna, in Sicily; *Vesuvius*, near Naples; and *Stromboli*, one of the Lipari Islands, are *Volcanoes*.

6. The *Islands* are those of *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Cor-sica*, *Malta*, *Elba*, and the *Lipari Islands*.

7. The *Cities* are *Turin* and *Genoa*, in the Sardinian territories; *Parma*, *Modena*, and *Lucca*, in the States of those names; *Florence*, the capital of Tuscany; *Rome*, in the Papal States; *Naples*, in the kingdom of Naples; and *Palermo* and *Messina*, in the island of Sicily.

TURKEY.

1. EUROPEAN TURKEY, contains many of those tracts of country familiar to the readers of ancient history, either sacred or profane.

2. This extensive country is divided into the following provinces:

1. *Bosnia*; 2. *Servia*; and 3. *Bulgaria*, in the north; 4. *Macedonia*; 5. *Albania*; 6. *Romania*; 7. *Thessaly*; and 8. *Epirus*, in the middle and south.

3. The provinces of *Moldavia* and *Wallachia*, in the north, were, till very lately, tributary to Turkey; but their independence is now acknowledged.

4. The government is one of the most *despotic* in the world. The Sultan or Grand Seigneur is absolute master of the lives and property of his subjects. The next in power is the prime minister, or Grand Vizier.

5. The *surface* of Turkey is mostly level in the north, and mountainous in the middle and south.

6. The *mountains* are the *Balkan*, extending from the Gulf of Venice to the Black Sea, and the moun-

tains of *Olympus* and *Ossa*, and many others, celebrated in the Grecian fables.

7. The *Rivers* are the *Danube*, the *Pruth*, (a branch of the Danube) in the N. E.;—and the *Marrizza*, in Romania.

8. The *cities* are *Constantinople*, the capital; *Adrianople*, in Romania; *Joannina*, in Albania; *Bucharest*, in Wallachia; and *Jassy*, in Moldavia.

9. The *climate* is generally excellent, and the *soil* good, but badly cultivated.

10. The *productions*, are *wheat*, *maize*, *rice*, *cotton*, *silk*, *fruits*, and *wine*.

11. The *religion* is *Mahomedanism*, and the *Turks* are among the most illiterate nations in Europe.

GREECE.

1. **POLITICAL HISTORY.** Greece became subject to the *Turks* in the 15th century, and has till lately formed a part of that empire.

In 1821, the *Greeks* commenced a revolt, and in the following year, by the aid of some of the *European States*, liberated themselves, and declared their independence; in 1827 they elected Count *Capo d' Istria*, President for 7 years.

2. *Modern Greece* is composed of the greater part of *Ancient Greece proper*; the *Morea*, the *Isle of Negropont*, and the group of islands, called the *Cyclades*, E. of the *Morea*.

3. The *surface* is rugged and mountainous; the *scenery* beautiful; the *climate* excellent, and the *soil* fertile.

4. The *principal cities* are *Athens*, the capital; *Corinth*, and *Navarino*.

6. The *inhabitants* are handsome, lively, active, and courageous. Education is much neglected.

THE IONIAN REPUBLIC.

1. The *Ionian Republic*, or the *Republic of the Seven Islands*, consists of the following islands, viz: (A.) *Corfu*—(B.) *St. Maura*—(C.) *Ithaca*—(D.) *Cephalonia*—(E.) *Zante*—(F.) *Cerigo* and (G.) *Pax*.

2. The capital is *Corfu*, in the island of that name.

3. The *inhabitants* are *Greeks*, and the country is under the protection of Great Britain.

4. The *productions* are chiefly *olives* and *dried currants*.

Phillips Library



3 6234 00056796 9

